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with civic protection in recreation, legal protection in industry, legal protection for delinquents, legal safeguards for the dependent, protection against discriminations in legal treatment, with a closing chapter on the need of further protection. Into this account she has woven innumerable personal anecdotes illustrating points discussed.

Among the needs yet to be met, Mrs. Bowen feels is the more active participation of women in the government of the city. Though for years a board of women had overseen the work of school nurses, when the school nurse became a city official there was no longer any woman fit to be a member of the city council and continue such supervision. Mrs. Bowen feels that women should also be members of the Board of County Commissioners in order to maintain some direct supervision over the probation officers of the juvenile court. She feels that better laws and better enforcement of law dealing with the sale of food, particularly of milk, better registration of births, better control of child labor, particularly with reference to newsboys, messenger boys, etc., better supervision of employment agencies and more adequate provision for the treatment of the inebriate are needed.

To those who are dealing with problems of social welfare in our large cities and to those who are interested in knowing what is being done, this volume is to be heartily commended.

Miss Jane Addams contributes the preface.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

HEALY, WILLIAM. *The Individual Delinquent.* 'Pp. xi, 830. Price, \$5.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1915.

This masterful achievement is an inductive and analytical study of a thousand juvenile delinquents. It is the result of five years of study and investigation by the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Chicago under the direction of the author. Based upon the assumption that most criminals begin their career of crime at a very early age, Dr. Healy has sought to analyze the causes and conditions which lead to anti-social conduct. It is a most comprehensive treatise. The effects of heredity, of disease, of mental abnormality, of physical defects, of environmental influences, including home life and associates, are all studied with the most painstaking care. Methods of study and investigation are presented with the purpose of developing a science of diagnosis and treatment. Part I, comprising ten chapters, deals with general data. This part should prove invaluable to judges, lawyers, probation officers, physicians, clergymen, social workers; in fact, to all who are interested in the problem of delinquency. Part II, with twenty-seven chapters, is devoted to the description of cases and types and to the study of causative factors. Here the concrete material is presented upon which the scientific results are based. This part is characterized by balanced judgment and ought to have the effect of disciplining the imagination of the theorist.

The comprehensiveness of the work, its thoroughness and intensiveness, make it a veritable source book both as to material and as to method. It is an epoch-making work in the study of delinquency. Dr. Healy is to be congratulated

on his achievement. He has made every scientific student and every practical worker in this field his debtor.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

MELVIN, FLOYD J. *Socialism as the Sociological Ideal.* Pp. 216. Price, \$1.25. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1915.

Dr. Melvin, having in mind the social philosophy so well put by Ward—"the conscious improvement of society by society," finds great emotional and intellectual forces making for this ideal in the tenets of socialism.

Entering this kingdom of "social self-consciousness," the individual finds bulwarked against his further progress the evils of a rockbound competitive system of industry—a system diametrically opposed to the ideals of the sociologist. Under this competitive reign he sees justice mocked, ethical and aesthetic tendencies choked, and religion shackled. These spiritual ideals are now demanding realization. Likewise coöperation, the division of labor, the factory system and the introduction of machinery are the material forerunners of the social commonwealth. Means and methods of social regulation such as education, a "controlled" evolution and a "representative decision" must replace the anarchistic means of deadly warfare, natural selection and gruelling competition.

The writer closes his book with a clear portrayal of the aims and ideals of the socialist summed up in his sentences: "Having no classes, socialism has no irrational principles to uphold, no vested rights to be protected, no cherished institutions to be maintained. All is fluid, plastic. This is spiritual freedom."

Many sociologists will take bitter exception to Dr. Melvin's linking an economic panacea with the science of sociology as the latter's ideal. This branch of study has fought and fought hard to establish itself, and now to link it with socialism, a movement and a term arousing so much antagonism, must to many minds work havoc for sociology as a science.

C. E. REITZEL.

University of Pennsylvania.

MORGAN, BARBARA SPOFFORD. *The Backward Child: A Study of the Psychology and Treatment of Backwardness.* Pp. vii, 263. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

The recent development of clinical psychology and statistical studies of retardation in elementary school systems have outlined the problem of the "backward child." This is not the problem of the feeble-minded child whose training can never have great social value. It is rather the problem of the child whose educational progress has been delayed through certain mental or physical incapacities or through lack of proper training and education.

To the latter problem the book is addressed. It is intended for the use of parents, teachers, and other educators who have to deal with atypical children. Its primary emphasis is on individual treatment. There must be a careful psychological analysis of the individual child in question. He must "be very delicately persuaded into revealing" his handicaps and abilities, and the "tests